

A

REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE ENGLISH NATION

Saturday, September 7. 1706.

THE Reader will bear with the following Interruption of Story, when he judges of the Occasion, and therefore I make no other Apology.

MISCELLANEA.

SIR,

At the Beginning of every Bartholomew Fair the following Order is published, which were it put in Execution, would quite overthrow the mischievous Doings in the said Fair. Now we earnestly desire, you will give us your Answer to these Questions.

1. Has the Mayor and Aldermen Power to see this Order put in Execution?

2. If they have, who must answer for the Neglect?

3. Is it not a Banter upon themselves to make such an Order, and never take any Care to see it executed?

There are some more Questions of this Nature, which I may trouble you with hereafter, but for the present, I entreat you to reprint the Order, and then informing the World, that not one Step is taken to put it in Execution; beseech your impartial Opinion in the Case, which will oblige,

Your humble Servants.
The

The Order is as follows.

THE Right Honourable the Lord Mayor seriously considering, That notwithstanding the great Care which hath been taken by his Predecessors, for Prevention of Disorders, Tumults and Riots in *Bartholomew Fair*, and Places adjacent, especially in the Cloysters and other Passages of the Hospitals of *Crist* and *St. Bartholomew*, whereby the Peace is frequently broken, the Safety and Quiet of each of the said Hospitals endangered and disturbed, and the Inhabitants in or near *Smithfield* very much disquieted: To the Intent therefore that the Publick Peace may not be broken in the time of the said Fair, His Lordship, as well out of a hearty Desire to preserve the same, as also to do what in him lies to promote a Reformation of Manners, and put a stop to the deplorable Increase of Prophaneness and Debauchery; Doth, by and with the Advice of his Brethren the Aldermen, straitly charge and command all Persons concern'd in the said Fair, that they do not lett or sett any Ground, within the Limits thereof, for the Erection of any Booths, Sheds or Stalls, to any Person or Persons that shall use or employ the same (contrary to Law) for *Interludes*, *Stage-plays*, *Comedies*, *Gaming-places*, *Musick-meetings* or other Occasions or Opportunities for inticing, or assembling idle, loose, and debauch'd Persons together, under pretence of innocent Diversion and Recreation; And the several Inhabitants in or near the said Fair are also required not to permit or suffer any such illegal Games, *Interludes*, *Rafflings*, or *Musick-meetings* to be used or kept within their Houses or Shops; but that all Erections to be prepar'd, had, and made against and for the said Fair, shall be used and employed for Trade and Commerce only, according to the good Intents and Purposes designed in the granting and establishing thereof. And that the Premises may be fully observed and obeyed, It is further ordered, That the City-Marshals and Officers, and all Constables and Ministers of Justice within this City and Liberties thereof, do take care, that no Persons keeping Tippling-houses, or other pub-

lick Places of Entertainment in or near the said Fair, or within the Liberties of this City, do permit any Person or Persons to stay in their respective Houses, or Places of publick Resort, after Ten of the Clock at Night. And in Case any House-keeper, Shop-keeper or Booth-keeper shall entertain any Company, or any such Company shall refuse to depart such Places after that Hour, in Defiance of the known Laws of this Realm, and Contempt of this Order: That then they do apprehend all such Offenders, and bring them before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, or some other of Her Majesties Justices of the Peace for this City and Liberties, that they may be prosecuted at Law for their so doing, &c. —

'Tis most certain, that notwithstanding this Order, Booths for *Interludes*, *Stage-plays*, *Comedies*, *Gaming-places*, *Musick-meetings*, &c. are constantly erected, and not disturb'd; from whence I cannot but observe a few things.

Either my Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen have a Power to prevent their building these Booths, or they have not? If they have not, then is this one of the most ridiculous Pieces of mock Pageantry, that ever Magistracy was guilty of, and exposes them to the last Degree, a Jest upon the City, and a Banter upon Religion. "To talk of their hearty Desire to do what in them lies, when this, *what in them lies*, is nothing at all; for that no Power lies in them to prevent the thing, the Order condemns.

On the other hand, if they have a Power to do it, and acknowledging by their Order it ought to be done, then are they guilty of the most inconsistent Piece of Nonsense in Government that ever was known, putting a Jest upon both God and Man; first, to acknowledge the thing a Crime, secondly, assume a Command which presumes a Power to restrain it, and then as wholly negligent of their own Command, abandon the Care of the thing, and see no part of their Order executed.

Upon the whole, this I cannot but observe; that either the Court of Aldermen ought to suppress the Fair, I mean the Excesses there, or suppress the Order; for this

this does but expose their Authority to Ridicule and Contempt, barden and make bold the Stage-players, and other Promoters of Wickedness there !

In short, it makes the Order of my Lord Mayor more of a Stage-play, than the best Show in the Fair, and I cannot but wonder, his Lordship will suffer such a Jeſt of his Authority ; certainly he ought to suppress them, or never publish ſuch an Order ; he ought to prevent the Proprietors letting the Ground to ſuch Booths and Play-houſes, or never command them in Print not to do it ; if he has no Power or Right to prevent it, his Order is a merry Andrew, a meer Pupſit-show to ſcare no body, a piece of Jingling below a Magistrate, and a Dilhonour to the City. If he has a Power to prevent them, ſince 'tis plain he does not — Where then is the Truth of thoſe very good Exprefſions in the Order, Viz. A hearty Desire to promote a Reformation of Manners, and doing what in him lies, to put a ſtop to the deplorable Increase of Prophaneness and Debucery.

I forbear in Reſpect to his Lordship's Dignity, and to the Honour of the City to give this its full length of Animadverſion — But when Magistrates, and Bodies Politick lay themſelves open to ſuch just Cenſur, who can reſtrain from ſpeaking ; I am ſorry there is ſo much room for Satyr in this Caſe.

AND now, honest Roger — A Word be-
twixt thee and I, concerning Peace making ; Thou art a very honest Fellow, and ſo I hope is thy Maſter ; but he is ſo woundy touchy, and ſo willing to quarrel with a body, that let one give him the beſt Words in the World, there's no keeping the Peace with'n.

I ſpoke to him in a late Paper directly, now I think, I ſhall have fairer Quarter in talking to thee than to him — Prithee, Roger, go to him from me, and deſire him to go to S—s, or Gra—s Coffee-houſe, and, as he is by Profefſion an Obſervator, deſire him but to ſit ſtill, and obſerve, when he and I diſfer ; who laughs, whoſe Jeſt we are, and who we please — On the other hand, bid him note, when we agree hand in hand with plain Argument, and yet plainer Demonſtration to expoſe the Enemis of the Na-

tion's Tranquillity, who does it pinch ? Who read and damn the Authors, and throw the paper in the Fire for Madneſs ?

Then, Roger, prithee ask him another Question, has not He, and I too, Enemis enough in the World to contend with, that are Enemis for the Caufe of Peace and Union ? Have we not Subjects enough to treat on, without ruffling one another for Trifles ?

Then, Roger, I'll appeal to thee, if thy Maſter does well to call the late Coventry Paper an Attack upon him, and a falling out — When 'tis plain, we both mean theſame thing, but will he not understand it ; I thought, I had ſaid enough to invite him to Peace, but he is ſtill pushing at a new Quarrel.

I had indeed design'd to ſay no more, but in his laſt Paper, he bids thee tell me, he waits for my good Law for Troops of Horse concerning themſelves in Elections — And ſince that he ruffles me again upon that Head. Now, pray, Roger, deſire thy Maſter ſeriously to look back upon the Paper, which I ſay, was esteem'd good Law, and find if he can, where I ever ſo much as ſuggested, that Troops of Horse or Military Power ſhould in the leaſt interpoſe in Elections.

If Towns or People under pretence of Elections take Arms and fight, it ceaſes to be an Election, and becomes a Tumult — And if he will dispute, let him prove ; that when an Election runs up into a Tumult, Battle and Blood, the Magistrates have no power to come and part them, but muſt let the People murther one another ; and if then they assault and ſubdue the Magistrates ; whether have not they a Right to call Troops of Horse, or any body else to their Aſſiſtance ?

Now, tell thy Maſter, Roger, I neuer ſaid, that Troops of Horse had any thing to do in an Election, and I again declare they have not, but the Military Power may at all times aſſiſt the Magistrate to ſuppreſs a Tumult, when it is too ſtrong for the Civil Power ; and for this, I preſume, he will not put me to the trouble to ſearch the Law-Books ; I quoted Mr. Baron Price already, and all the Anſwer is, thy Maſter does

does not know him, prithee, Roger, desire thy Master to be satisfied with this ; he and I have better Work before us than quarrelling, and if he has leisure for it, I have none ; and so, honest Roger, God b' w'y'e.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Author of the *Pest-Boy* having been pleas'd in answer to an Objection about some seeming Contradictions in his Paper, to give as a justification, his exact Translating, obliges me to hint to him, that I never doubted, nor design'd to question, his acting the part of a true Translator — Nor do I think, that can be allow'd to pass for a Defence of any Absurdity published to the World, unless with a due Remark on the Contradiction ; and I submit it to himself to say, whether he would think it so in another Case.

As to his Suggestions of Probability, that either the Breach was not practicable, when one part says, there was no Breach at all ; or that the Besiegers should not know, whether there was a Breach or no, I presume, the Author does not desire, I should take them as reconciling the Difference, and therefore I pass them by.

But I cannot but wonder, this Author should offer to answer my Objection against the Alteration of the Number of Cannon, without looking back upon what he had publish'd himself ; or that he could think me so rude to charge him with what was rot in his Paper - Where he will find in the third Article — The French demand high Conditions of marching out, Fiz. 12 peices of Canon, &c. of which are granted 4 peices of Cannon, viz. two of 18 lib. and two 8 pounders — Subsequent to this, 'tis said, in lieu of the 2 peices of 8 lib. they shall take two 10 and two 16 pounders — If this does not make 6 peices of Cannon, I cannot tell 6.

Now the Author reflecting on this Note of mine, says in his last Paper, that the Capitulation is of 2 10 pounders, and 2 16 in unders in lieu of 2 of 18 lib. and 2 of 8

lib. which he says, is still but 4, which words 2 of 18 lib. he has now put in, merely to make good his Allegation ; if they are in his former, then I give up the Point, and beg his Pardon ; if not, his Answer is not fair, and my first Exception stands good, and I appeal to his own Sence to determine it, which I don't doubt he will do honourably, and acknowledge, that some People want leisure to revise publick Matters, besides the Review.

Why he has thought fit to venture the adding Words in his Quotation of himself, which are not in his first Paper, I shall not determine ; I am willing to suppose it a Mistake, and therefore shall make no Reflection upon it.

Just Publish'd,

A Dissertation upon the tenth Chapter of the fourth Book of Mr. Locke's Essay, concerning human Understanding. Wherein that Author's endeavours to establish Spinoza's Atheitical Hypothesis, more especially in that tenth Chapter, are discover'd and confuted. To which is subjoyn'd ; a short Account of the Sense whereof the Titles of, and the Reasonings in the following pernicious Books, are to be understood, viz. The Reasonableness of Christianity. Christianity not mysterious. The Rights of the Christian Church, &c. As also, how that Sense and those Reasonings are bottom'd, upon the Hypothesis established in the said Essay of Human Understanding. By William Caroll. Sold by John Morphew near Stationers-Hall. 1706. Pr. 4*s.*

Now Publish'd,

A New Description of the World, delineating Europe, Asia, Africa, and America ; with a Map and Tables of the Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, and Cities therein, together with a Chronological and Historical Account of the Emperors, Kings, Princes, Governments, Religion, Languages, Customs, Commodities, Revolutions, and Rarities thereof. By H. Curson, Gent. Printed, and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1706.